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Manufacturer of ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,
PLAIN AND FANCY MONUMENTS, &c.
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PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.
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New York City

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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862. NO. 34.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

J. McCRUM.....H. C. DERN.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,).....$1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

Those who place himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the strictest? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sometimes felt even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain s in the head and limbs, diseases of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Uneducated and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies for treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland

Choice Poetry.

OUR UNION.

Dissolve this mighty Union!
Go stop yon rolling Sun—
Blot out the planets from their spheres,
Which now in order run;
Go stop the raging billows,
Go calm the raging sea,
And then this mighty Union
May be dissolved by thee.

Dissolve this happy Union!
Command God to sleep,
And cause the Sons of Freedom
In bitterness to weep.
But hard! they say with one accord,
This blessed land shall shine,
The Freedom of this country
Be preserved by power Divine!

Dissolve this matchless Union!
Oh! what a wicked thought!
To blast this mighty structure
That was so dearly bought.
Dissolve this starry Union!
Go hide your shameful heads—
Behold! the mighty hand of God
Her Spangled Banner spreads.

Dissolve this wide-spread Union!
Her mountains on you frown;
Volcanoes in their fury rise
In floods, to sweep you down,
But hark! from every State the sound
Of Union still is heard:
Her countless Sons assemble round
Their banners, at a word.

Select Miscellany.

MY FIRST SHOT AT A TIGER.

It was in the month of April, one of the hottest months of an unusually hot Indian season, now some ten or twelve years ago, that I set out with my friend P—— on a tiger hunting expedition for the Jugdispore jungle.

The vast jungle, or impenetrable forest, as it may justly be termed, was, at the time of which I write, the haunt of numerous wild beasts, and among these many Bengal tigers, which were the terror of the neighborhood, and which, from their immense strength and ferocity, proved themselves in several encounters such dangerous antagonists that few Europeans cared to attack them.

From the first moment of my placing foot on Indian soil, however, I had greatly desired to make closer acquaintance with these formidable brutes, of which I had heard so much, and on the day in question I was in high spirits on setting out.

P—— (or Clement, as I familiarly called him), was a thorough sportsman and a splendid shot; and although this was to be my first meeting with these "monarchs of the Indian forests," I had little doubt of our success.

Carrying each a trusty rifle, we left the small town of Jugdispore, where we had been staying, at an early hour of the morning, and in about two hours' time arrived at the borders of the jungle of the same name.

Before starting, Clement had proposed that we should take our swords with us, so that at the conclusion of our sport we might indulge in a little sword practice, of which he was passionately fond, and at which he was a great adept. To this I agreed, and accordingly we gave our swords to the care of two Indians, who were to accompany us to beat the bush. Arrived at the jungle, we lost no time in entering it by a small beaten path, our two Indians taking the lead. Wending our way through this for nearly an hour, we emerged on an open glade, in the center of which stood two palm trees. Towards these we tacitly directed our steps, and have sent our Indians to beat the surrounding jungle, we kept close under the shade of the trees, anxiously awaiting the result.

We could scarcely have been waiting more than ten minutes, when a fierce growl suddenly startled us both, and almost at the same moment a full-grown leopard sprang from the jungle. We fired simultaneously, and the huge brute fell dead almost at our feet.

Before firing, I had taken care to aim for the shoulder, where I knew a wound would, in all probability, prove fatal, and as I had fired steadily, I was pretty sure my bullet had told. It had struck me, however, that Clement, who was usually such a skillful marksman, had this time entirely failed, or that he had only wounded where he had intended to kill.

After the smoke from our rifles had cleared away, I was the first to speak.

"You have not sustained your old *prestige* as a shot," I said, addressing my friend; "for you see you have only wounded, where my bullet has killed!"

"What do you mean?" he said.

"I mean that for the first time in your life you have not succeeded in your aim," I replied; "that the death of that leopard (pointing to the dead body of our late antagonist) is due to me alone."

Clement looked up with such a look of astonishment in his face as I never saw before. Then he spoke calmly and deliberately—"If you had never fired," he said, "that leopard would have lain where it now lies."

It was too bad. To be thus contradicted when I was convinced of the truth of what I had stated, was to me insupportable. At first I grew irritated—then angry; but while my words waxed warm he retained complete control over his temper, and his replies were calm and decided.—It was, perhaps, this very exercise of control over his temper that so exasperated me, and made me lose mine; but certain it is that, completely forgetting myself, and giving vent to my ungovernable rage, I called him a liar, accusing him at the same time of striving to take away from me the honor which was justly due me.

When I had said that word which no man should say to another, which I could not have said had I been quite myself, I bitterly repented it.

Such a change as came over Clement I never saw before, and hope never to see again. A rush of blood suffused his face, and his whole frame literally shook with nervous agitation, while his fingers grasped convulsively the stock of his rifle.

With an almost superhuman effort which was intensely painful for me to see he regained his self-possession; and though his face was now ashy pale, and his eyes fixed and glassy, his tones when he spoke were calm, quiet and deliberate.

"You have called me a liar," he said: "you shall first prove your words, and then you shall account to me for them," and he beckoned me to follow him.

I obeyed mechanically. Arrived at the dead body of the leopard, Clement adressed me—"Where do you say your bullet entered?" he asked.

"Near the shoulder," I replied.

"Then perhaps you can find it," he said, bitterly.

I stooped down, and scanned carefully the body of the leopard. There was no wound to show that a bullet had entered near the shoulder, but there were evident signs of one having glanced from the shoulder-blade. I looked up—I did not speak: it was evident that Clement saw in my face what he knew already.

"And now," he said, you will see that my bullet pierced its heart!"

Looking down again I saw, sure enough, close to the region of the leopard's heart, a wound where a bullet had entered, which must have caused death so suddenly and instantaneously that it had scarcely drawn any blood. There was no longer any doubt in my mind: I was thoroughly convinced.

"And now," continued Clement, addressing me—"Now that you have not been able to prove your words, you shall either retract them, or you shall account to me for them."

"I acknowledge that I am wrong, Clement," I said, bitterly, for his arbitrary manner irritated me: "but you must learn that I am not to be intimidated into retracting my words."

"*Then you shall not leave this place alive!*" As he spoke these words, he raised his rifle slowly to his shoulder and pointed it at me.

I saw by his determined look that he meant what he said, yet I was not afraid. Leaning my rifle against the stem of a tree, I folded my arms on my breast, and confronted him.

"If you wish to commit murder," I said—"If you would murder a defenceless man, you may do so. I shall not protect myself."

Clement lowered his rifle. "No, I do not wish to murder you," he said in that icy tone which froze my blood: "but you shall render me ample satisfaction in fair fight for the insult you have thought fit to put upon me."

"As you please," I replied.

"You will be good enough," he continued, "to take up your position with your rifle behind the palm tree near which you stand, while I place myself behind the one near me. But stay," he continued, "should our rifles fail, which I do not think probable, we have our swords;" and taking his from one of the Indians, he buckled it to his side. I did the same.

"And now," continued Clement, taking up his position, while I followed his example, "when the sun's shadow touches that sapling, (pointing to one which grew almost equidistant from our two trees, but slightly nearer to the jungle,) you will step out and fire."

"Agreed," I said, sullenly—"I will be ready;" and glancing toward the sapling, I saw that the shadow of the sun was creeping slowly nearer and nearer, and that in about ten minutes it would touch it.

During the whole of the foregoing scene, which I have endeavored to depict as truthfully as possible, and which took place in less time than I take to relate it, our two Indians had remained as immovable, and almost as impassible, as statues, doubtless well pleased, or caring little wether one or both of their enemies, the Feringhees, should be killed.

Up to this time I had acted under the impulse of the moment and almost without thought; but now that the excitement of the time was over, I could realize the intensity of my position. Clement, I had good reason to know, was a skilled marksman, and I knew also that he would have little mercy. Already, then, I had almost given myself up for lost! But even in this moment of dread and almost certain death, I would not have retracted my words nor have apologised for the world. No, my pride forbade it. Yet, angered and incensed against him as I still was, I had not lost all those feelings of friendship which I had entertained for him before our quarrel, and I felt that, should he fall by my hand, I should never forgive myself. Thus I had determined that I would fire low—that I would only wound him, if possible. But if I should be killed! Strenuously as I strove to banish it, this thought kept recurring to my mind again and again. I was so young to die; but if die I must, I felt that I would sooner fall by Clement's hand than a stranger's. But without one word of adieu to my relatives—to those I loved best in this world!—the thought was maddening. During the short interval of time which would elapse before the sun's shadow should touch the sapling, an after-thought struck me, and I called to Clement—"If one of us should be killed," I said, "who will know he was not murdered?"

"Our Indians are witnesses," he replied.

"Black testimony will not suffice in a court of law," I answered.

"True," he said; "I had not thought of that. I will write." And tearing a leaf from his pocket-book, he took a pencil from his pocket and wrote the following words:

"The undersigned have this day entered in mortal combat. That everything was conducted in a spirit of equity our two Indians, Mohul and Visram Beg, can testify. He who falls, falls in fair fight."

Underneath he signed his name; then passing the document to me, he requested me to sign. I did so, and returning it to him, Clement hung it on the bough of the sapling, then resumed his position.

And now that the work of death was complete, I glanced towards the sapling. The shadow of the sun was very close to it; I saw that in a few minutes it must touch.

Banishing with an indiscribable effort the thoughts which came crowding fast and thick upon me, I kept my eye fixed on the sapling, camly awaiting the dread moment.

And now it had come. The shadow which had been stealing nearer and nearer now touched the stem of the sapling, and at the precise moment, and almost simultaneously, we both stepped from our post and fired!

I felt Clement's bullet, with a whiz and a dull booming sound, pass close to my cheek—so close, indeed, that I almost thought I was wounded. When the smoke from our rifles cleared away, I saw Clement standing erect: there was no doubt I had missed him, and that in attempting to fire low I had entirely failed. But there was no time to think, for drawing his sword, and uttering almost an imprecation at the failure of his shot, he sprung forward to the attack.

I attempted to draw my sword, but it would not come. The more I tugged, the firmer it remained; the more violence I used, the faster it stuck. I verily believe in that moment I cursed that sword.

Relinquishing, then, my hopeless efforts, I folded my arms on my breast and confronted Clement, calmly awaiting his onset and the sword which I knew would be plunged into my breast. But it was never to come. Just as he had upraised his sword in his right hand ready to plunge it into me, and that I thought my last moment had arrived, it was hurled violently from his hand to some distance, and he himself was thrown with force to the ground.

I looked for my deliverer and his assailant. I had not to look long. At a short distance from me Clement lay on the ground, and on the top of him, and growling fiercely, was an immense Bengal tiger. There was no doubt in my mind that the huge brute had seen him rush across the glade, and had spring upon him from the jungle.

I cannot say what thoughts at that moment passed through my mind. Clement I knew was unarmed; his rifle he had fired at me, and his sword had been hurled violently from his hand. When I say unarmed, I own that I knew he carried about him a small clasp-knife; but what was that against such an antagonist? Yet I knew he was brave, and even in this perilous moment he did not lose his self-possesson, but drawing his clasp-knife from his belt, he struck well-directed and strongly-given blows on the head and throat of his assailant; but they had but little effect save to enrage even more the huge brute, who had now raised his victim from the ground, and was preparing to carry him off to the jungle.

I must confess that evil thoughts were passing through my brain. Here was a man who but a minute before had been thirsting after my blood, in the power of a merciless assailant; and I, whose life he had striven to take, was the only one who could save him. *Should I leave him to his fate?*

Heaven be praised that this thought had not long dominion over me. I forgot in another moment my quarrel with Clement, and only remembered the feelings of friendship which I had entertained for him, and determined to save him even at the cost of my life.

These thoughts had flashed through my mind in a second of time; and loading my rifle hastily, I raised it to my shoulder, bending one knee on the ground to ensure a steadier aim.

And now the cries of the Indians had become terrific, and almost unnerved me; and motioning them to be quiet, I waited till the tiger should expose a vital part at which I might aim.

In this moment of intense anxiety I felt my heart audibly beating, for I knew that, should I fail in my aim, no earthly power could save my friend; that the tiger would bear him to the jungle, and that I should never see him again; and I knew also that, in this moment of peril, Clement would rather have died than have called to me for succor—that his pride would forbid it.

However, the decisive moment had arrived, for the tiger, irritated, no doubt, by the cries of the Indians, turned his head round towards me, growling fiercely. I did not wait a moment, but, taking aim for the temple, I fired. My ball pierced its brain, and the huge brute rolled dead on the ground.

Springing forward to Clement, I found him lying on the ground insensible. Taking some water from some chatties or earthenware vessels that we had brought with us, I bathed his face with it; then producing a flask from my pocket, I poured some brandy down his throat. The strong liquid ineffably revived him, and in a few minutes he was enabled to regain his feet. Seeing that he was still, however, too weak to return home on foot, I dispatched our two Indians for a palanquin, while I remained with him till their return.

After the Indians had departed, Clement remained silent for some time; then addressing me, said:

"Who fired that shot? To whom am I indebted for my life?"

"I did," I replied.

"Good God!" he said, "this is a just retribution; that the man whose life I was bent on taking away should have saved my own. Forgive me, Harry," he continued, coming forward and calling me by my name; "we have both been very wrong, but we have learned a lesson that I trust we shall never forget." He held out his hand; I grasped it eagerly. My joy knew no bounds. What I had thought to be impossible had now come to pass. Harry and I were again reconciled During the half hour which elapsed before our Indians returned we neither of us spoke—I believe our hearts were too full!

When the palanquin arrived, I assisted Clement into it, and in a short time we safely arrived at our homes. He is now completely recovered of his wounds. Many years have passed since then, yet I still as vividly remember the details of the scene which I have attempted to describe as on the day they happened. We have been better friends ever since. The tiger's skin I keep as a trophy, and I shall never forget "my first shot at a tiger" in the Jugdispore jungle.

WOUNDED AND KILLED.—It takes but little space in the columns of daily papers; but ho! what long household stories and biographies are every one of these strange names, we read over and forget!

"Wounded and killed!" Some eye reads the name to whom it is dear as life, and some heart is struck or broken with the blow made by the name among the list.

It is our Henry, or our James, or our Thomas that lies with his poor broken limbs at the hospital, or white, and still ghastly face on the battle field. Alas! for the eyes that read; alas! for the hearts that feel!

"He was my pretty boy that I sung to sleep so many times in my arms!" says the poor mother, bowing in anguish that cannot be uttered. He was my brave, noble husband, the father of my little orphan children! sobs the stricken wife. He was my darling brother, that I loved so, that I was proud of," murmurs the sister, amid tears; and so the terrible stroke falls on homes throughout the land.

"Wounded and killed!" Every name in that list is a lightning stroke to some heart, and breaks like thunder over some home, and falls a long black shadow upon some hearthstone.

A GOOD ONE.—A Physician was once called upon to tender his professional aid to the wife of a recently married countryman, who, by the way was little versed in the technical terms which are used by the medical family. The doctor having felt the pulse and viewed the tongue of the patient, together with sundry other wise tricks prepared a plaster, which he ordered the husband to lay upon the chest of his 'better half,' promising to call again on the following day. He came, and after making the usual inquiries respecting his charge, asked if the plaster had been applied agreeably to his instructions.

'Sir,' said the husband with the utmost gravity conceivable, 'my wife said she had no CHEST, and thinking it would answer just as well, I laid it on her TRUNK?'

About this time we might have been seen making tracks down the road in a roar of laughter.

LARGE ARMIES.

The following facts, culled from the fields of an ancient story, may be of some interest at the present time.

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men and 200 chariots—in all 1,000,000 and 2,000 chariots.

The army of Trerah, King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 300 chariots of war.

Sesotris King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men 25,000 cavalry and 27 scythe armed chariots. 1461 B. C.

Hamilcar went from Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 small vessels and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated 150,000 were slain.

A Roman fleet, led by Regulus against Carthage consisted of 300 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthagenian fleet numbered 350 vessels with 15,000 men.

At the battle of Cannæ, there were of the Romans including allies, 80,000 foot and 6,000 horse; of the Carthagenians 40,000 foot and 18,000 horse. Of these 70,000 were slain in all, and 10,000 taken prisoners; more than half slain.

Hannibal, during his campaign in Italy and Spain, plundered 400 towns and destroyed 300,000 men.

Ninus, the Assyrian King, 2,200 years B. C. led against the Bachtrians his army, consisting of 1,700,000 foot 200,000 horse and 16,000 chariots armed with scythes.

Italy, a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

Semiramis employed 2,000,000 men in building mighty Babylon. She took 100,000 Indian prisoners at the Indus, and sunk 1,000 boats.

Sennacherib lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel—2 Kings, 16 35—37.

A short time after the taking of Babylon, the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot, 120,000 horse, and 2000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong was buried up in the dessert sands of Africa by a South wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopalæ, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,510, exclusive of servants, eunuchs, women, suttlers, &c., in all numbering 5,283,230. So say Herodotus, Plutarch and Isocrates.

The army of Artaxarexes before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted 1,200,000.

10,000 horse and 1,000,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,101,000 perished in various ways.

The force of Darius at Arbela numbering more than 15,000,000. The Persians lost 90,000 men in battle; Alexander about 500 men. So says Diodurus.—Arian says the Persians, in this battle, lost 300,000; the Greeks 1,200.

THE PLAGUES OF SOLDIER LIFE.—A volunteer with Buell's army in Tennessee, thus writes of the annoyances that beset a soldier from reptiles, insects and vermin:

Go out for a stroll on the mountain and ten chances to one you are bitten by a rattlesnake or stung by hornets, yellow jackets, or bumble-bees; taken a bath in the river, and between snapping-turtles, water-snakes, alligators and blood-suckers, you have a lively time; set down under a tree to read or converse, and in five minutes you are covered with spiders, woodticks, bugs, daddy long-legs; try to sleep, and swifts swiftly traverse your body, and gallippers—as large as humming-birds—present their bills and sing their duns in your ears with a hum as loud and shrill as the scream of a paroquet; and then, while you eat or drink, flies, green, blue and black, buzz in your ears and mouth, blow in your nose, fly in your vituals, and commit suicide by tumbling into your coffee, and are guilty of many other like impertinences. Yes, eating or drinking, sleeping or waking, walking or standing, these mischievous hectors vex you with a pertinacity unparalleled.

VERY POOR.—A trifling young fellow in one of our neighboring counties, not long since, won the affections of the daughter of a bluff, honest Dutchman of some wealth. On asking the old man for her, he opened with a romantic speech about his being 'a poor young man,' &c. 'Ya ya' said the old man, 'I knowa all about it; but you ish a little too poor—you has neider money nor character.'

☞ An intelligent farmer, being asked if his horses were well matched, replied:—"Yes, they are matched first rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

☞ Probably the reason why the way of the transgressor is hard, is that it is so much traveled.

☞ The richest man on earth is but a pauper fed and clothed by the bounty of heaven.

☞ The men bear arms in war; the ladies bare theirs in peace.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1862.

"The Task Before Us."

We were amased on reading the leading column of the "Clearfield *Republican*," of its issue of the 17th. Ranker secession sympathy, and aid so far as words go, never were displayed. The aim of the editors seems to be to show that it is "ruin" to go ahead in this war—a war on our part to sustain our government, to maintain our constitution, and execute the laws of the land. Can it be that at this hour of our danger, when almost every day we hear of some desperate battle in which brave men die for their country's sake, that such feeling is exhibited as this article shows? Surely the editors of that paper reflect the sentiments of but few of the citizens of Clearfield county. Will they inform us whether their candidate for Senator, Mr. Wallace, endorses their views on this war?

That we may not do him injustice, we copy the article just as it appeared in their paper. Our readers will see the base use sought to be made out of the earnest appeal of the brave Col. Wilcox, to his countrymen, to rise in their strength and subdue this unholy and causeless rebellion:

THE TASK BEFORE US.—Col. Wilcox of Michigan, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run in 1861, and who was fellow prisoner with Col. Corcoran, until the late exchange was made, made a speech at Detroit a short time since, in which he is reported as saying that the Confederates, can, when it is necessary, raise from "one million to fourteen hundred thousand fighting men," and that, counting the advantages an invaded people possess over the invaders, it would require us to raise *"five times as many,"* if we expected to whip and conquer them.

Col. Wilcox is an army officer, an intelligent man, and has had the very best means of judging the character and strength of the rebels—and he made this declaration *in a war speech*, urging his fellow-citizens to fill up the broken ranks of the Michigan regiments.

If he is correct we have no difficulty in seeing exactly the nature of the task before us. Taking the rebels even at the lowest estimate of Col. Wilcox, and we must send to the field of battle *five millions* of men. This we might possibly do.—But it would take all—leaving not a single man at home. The plow would stand in the furrow, the workshop be closed, and famine and desolation surely cover the land; but if his higher figure of one million four hundred thousand men can be raised by the rebels, an army of *seven millions* will have to be raised by us, if we expect to put down the rebellion by the sword. This is simply beyond our reach. *It is not in the wood;* and Col. Wilcox ought to have been arrested for "discouraging enlistments!"

In the face of such evidence, what must the people think of such declarations as that "Not until there has been a funeral in every family will the government and the people make up their minds to wage this war as it should be waged"—that is, we presume, emancipate the negroes; or that "the man who talks of yielding to a compromise is a traitor." Such yielding it is declared, would be "disgrace and ruin."

In such a strait, what, in the name heaven, are the people to do? Col. Wilcox *proves* that it is certain ruin to go ahead; and the *Journal tells* us that it is "ruin" to stop.

MEETING OF GOVERNOR'S.—On Wednesday last, the Governor's of all the loyal States, with the exception of the Governor of Minnesota, who was detained by the Indian difficulties, and Governor Morgan, of New York, were present either in person or by proxy. Their sessions were secret, and although a number of reporters have given sketches of their proceedings we incline to the opinion that there was considerable guess work about the reports. The convention adjourned to meet again in Washington City and the Governors have gone thither.

MILITIA DISBANDED.—The emergency which induced the calling out of the militia, for the defence of the border of this State, having passed away, the regiments are being recalled to Harrisburg, mustered out and sent home as fast as transportation can be provided for them. They have accomplished all that was intended—that of deterring the rebels from making a raid into the Cumberland Valley.

CONTRIBUTIONS WANTED.—The Surgeon General of Pennsylvania appeals to the Ladies for the immediate contribution of bandages, lint, arm-slings, towels, pillows, plain shirts or night gowns, sheets, slippers, preserved fruits, jellies, &c., for the wounded Pennsylvanians in the late battles.—All packages should have the contents marked outside, and addressed to Gen. Hale, Harrisburg.

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair, which was to be held in Norristown the latter part of the present month, is postponed until next year "on account of the unhappy military condition of our country."

☞ The draft has been postponed until the 16th of October, to enable those who volunteered in the militia service an opportunity of claiming their exemption from a draft, should they desire to do so.

Our Army Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 17, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Once more do I turn my attention to Altoona. Neither is it my native place or that of adoption, yet by a strange coincing have I acquired an affection for it and a deep reverential respect for its inhabitants, that I rejoice in its welfare and prosperity, and shall ever desire it, even as I would that of my own native town. As an evidence of this avowal permit me to convey to your citizens, through the columns of your paper, a few inklings of news pertaining to the army. You are aware that we were called back from the Peninsula and the safety of Washington once more placed within the keeping of Gen. McClellan. He was at once placed in command of the fortifications and defences of Washington. After remaining a short time, in the city, in order to prepare himself for the responsibility assigned him by the President, he placed General Banks, a tried soldier, in immediate command, he again took the field, and set out after the enemy, who had already crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and fiercely threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania, even to its very capitol. This was a bold and daring move of the enemy but quite characteristic of the traitors. They have a wiley foe to contend with, one fully equal to this as he has proven himself so on previous emergencies. There is no occasion in all the history of this war, where Gen. McClellan was permitted to carry out his own original plans that he did not prove himself equal to the task before him. Take for instance, the siege of Yorktown. There the most determined resistance was offered him. Having previously fortified themselves the rebels looked out from behind their strongholds with defiance at our little army. But our noble leader, nothing daunted, but firm and secure in the confidence of his men and the consciousness of his own superior ability, proceeded quietly to work, determined to drive them hence. And was he not successful? There was anticipated a most bloody and terrific batte, yet they were compelled to evacuate this apparent stronghold without a general engagement, and but comparatively slight loss of life. Gen. McClellan followed up the absconding rebels, engaging them fiercely at Williamsburg, driving them thence, on and on even to within sight of the rebel capitol. Here he was compelled to remain, only failing to march into Richmond through scarcity of men to contend with overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Those who are posted in the matterr, have repeatedly remarked that had Gen. McClellan received the reinforcements he asked, and which might have been sent him, Richmond would long since have been in our possession. No, he must remain there for the present. A "big talk" was had about the matter and the enemy getting all around him he determined to attempt the greatest and most daring feat ever accomplished in modern warfare. He succeeded, and during its accomplishment fought several desperate and bloody battles against fearful odds. During all those trying scenes the army maintained unprecedented confidence in their General. He was permitted to remain for a time at Harrison's Landing, where he kept the enemy at bay, and within their own territory. Being called hence for the avowed protection of Washington, the enemy soon followed him and in turn commenced the invasion of Pennsylvania. His superior qualifications as a General were again called into requisition in this last extremity of our prostrated country, and witness the success! In the course of two short weeks he has driven the enemy out of Frederick, as witness his most triumphal entrance into and through that town. There he was received by the people with the most unheard of demonstrations of joy and enthusiasm,—hailed as their deliver from Southern tyranny. The ladies in the height of their enthusiasm decorated his horse with miniature flags, and finally carried him from the saddle. He is driving the foe frantically before him, engaging them in every quarter with success. And now they are completely surrounded and out of ammunition. True, it has cost the lives of several brave officers and no less brave soldiers, as also the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, yet the sacrifice has been necessary in order to accomplish so magnificent results. For very apparent reasons the enemy have abandoned the invasion of the Old Keystone State, and the final subjugation of the North, and earnestly desire and endeavor to retrace their steps into Virginia, now little better than a desert. I have spoken this about the man in order that the public out of the army (the army are satisfied to a man) and more particularly his few slanderers, especially Horace Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, may know who the hero of this war *really* is. To-day has been fought *the most* bloody and murderous fight of the war, fearful to witness. The enemy are flying in all directions, perfectly panic-stricken scattering their arms in every direction, so eager are they to escape the vengeance of "Little Mac." I have it from the highest authority that to-day has been most murderous in the annals of warfare. It is said the rebel Gen. Hill is killed, Gen. Lee wounded, and Gens. Longstreet and Howell Cobb wounded and prisoners. I have no information whatever from the 62d regiment and company M., but confidently believe they are nobly doing their duty in the great and final struggle. I may possibly write you again very soon should anything important transpire.

I remain, Yours, very respectfully,

BLAIN.

FIRE.—The Duncansville correspondent of the *Standard*, under date of the 20th inst., says that at about one o'clock of that day, a fire broke out in a large frame building, in the east end of town, owned by Mr. Christian Kephart, who occupied a portion of the house, together with two other families. Mr. Thomas Hammell and his father occupied the back part of the house, in which it is supposed the fire originated, from a bad flue. When first discovered, an effort was made to extinguish the flame, but the fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to stop it proved fruitless. Mr. Kephart succeeded in getting nearly all his household furniture saved, while the other families were less fortunate, having occupied the second story, it was not deemed prudent to venture so near the falling timber, and they consequently lost everything in the second story. An adjoining building owned by Major Leet, and occupied by Mr. Jacobson, was also damaged, the fire having communicated several times, but by the extraordinary exertions of the excited crowd it was extinguished before doing much damage.

☞ We have said that we were opposed to agitating political questions at this time, and we are of the same opinion still. We will take no part in discussing questions irrelative to the welfare of the country, but we have no objections to publishing communications from our friends recommending candidates now in the field, so long as they leave out all personalities and abuse of parties. All parties have the use of our columns on comforming to the above.

For the Altoona Tribune.

MESSRS EDITORS:—We this morning had the pleasure of taking by the hand our worthy member of Congress, Mr. Blair, the first time since his return from Washington at the close of the session, who, we are pleased to say, looks quite revived with the short recess, since the close of his ardent labors, during the recent session of Congress. No harder working man graces the hall of Congress than Mr. Blair, with his untiring energy and perseverance, his whole time is devoted to duty, his many courteous acts of kindness performed toward our brave soldiers from this district will long be remembered by them, and had they the privilege, (which they have been deprived of by a decision of the supreme court) they would respond freely at the ballot box in his favor. He at least will be gratefully remembered by the friends of Capt. John Clark's cavalry company, (which left here last fall,) who were likely to be forced much against their wishes, into a foreign regiment, when he, by his untiring perseverance, although repeatedly refused, still persevered, and would take no denial until he finally succeeded in having them transferred into the regiment of their choice, for which the brave men returned their heartfelt thanks.

The friends of these soldiers, now that *they* are deprived of the privilege, should feel that they have a duty to perform, and I feel assured will not be forgetful of Mr. Blair for these noble acts towards their relatives on the second Tuesday of October, and this is but one instance, of which many might be quoted.

Mr. Blair is the man for the times, he has been tried, we know him and can trust him, let us not have a change in these perilous times, but let us elect those who have been true and who we know will do their duty. OBSERVER.

Gen. Rosecrans Victory.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.

Gen. Rosecrans commenced moving from Rienci to Iuka, Mississippi, yesterday, morning. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued until night. The fight was resumed this morning and lasted until nearly noon, when the enemy gave way in a southerly direction. It is stated our loss is between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, but it is believed to be greater than ours. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed in the fight, and General Whitefield wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel force is stated to be fifteen thousand, under Gen. Price. The battle took place two miles east of Iuka. Gen. Rosecrans is in pursuit of the enemy.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

IUKA, MISS., Sept. 20, 1862.

Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Gen. Rosecrans, with Stanley's and Hamilton's division, and Mitzner's cavalry, attacked Price, south of this village, about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight until night closed in. Gen. Ord was to the north, with an armed force of about five thousand men, and had some skirmishing with repel pickets. This morning the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, who was nearest the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going South.—Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalry, are in full pursuit. This will, no doubt, break up the enemy badly, and possibly force them to abandon much of their artillery. The loss on either side in killed and wounded is from four to five hundred. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, ect., will be large. We have about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and have reliable information that it was Price,s intention to move over east of the town. In this he has been thwarted. Among the enemy's loss is Gen. Little killed, and Gen. Whitefield wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Gen. Rosecrans in this attack, and of the endurance of the troops under him. Gen. Ord's command showed untiring zeal, but the direction taking by the enemy prevented their taking the active part they desired. Prices' force was about eighteen thousand. U. S. GRANT,

Major General.

LOUISVILLE SAFE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

A Brilliant Cavalry Engagement Under General McCook.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 24, 11 o'clock, P. M.

The intense excitement of the last few days has given place to great rejoicing at the immediate proximity of seven divisions of Buell's army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt river.

The enemy seem to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About 12,000 were seen this morning beyond Salt river on the Bardstown road.

Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and though a fight may occur in our vicinity before the arrival of Buell's divisions, nobody has any fears respecting the result.

Gen. Nelson is confident that he can hold this point against any odds until the approaching Federal reinforcements shall arrive.

On the 17th our cavalry captured 450 rebels at Glasgow.

Our forces had skirmishing all along the road hitherwards, and captured numerous small squads of rebels.

He had skirmishes at several points, killing forty-seven of the rebels in the aggregate. And, in conjunction with Kent's command he took fifteen hundred rebel prisoners and twenty-four wagon loads of provisions.

On the 21st, three regiments of cavalry under Gen. McCook, drove eight thousand rebel cavalry out of Munfordsville without any Federal loss.—The rebels lost a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Col.

LOUISAILLE, Sept. 24.—Near Midnight.—Gen. Buell has just arrived here.

HOW THEY FIRE IN BATTLE.—An army correspondent says:—You wonder whether the regiments fire regular in volley, or whether each man loads and fires as fast as he can. That depends on circumstances, but usually, except when the enemy is near at hand, the regiments fire only at the command of their officers. You hear a drop, drop, drop, as a few of the skirmishers fire, followed by a rattle and roll; which sounds like the falling of a building, just as some of you have heard the brick walls tumble at a great fire.—Sometimes when a body of the enemy's cavalry are sweeping down upon a regiment to cut it to pieces, the men form into a square, with the officers and the musicians in the center. The front ranks stands with bayonets charged, while the second rank fires as fast as it can. Sometimes they form in four ranks deep—the two front ones kneeling with bayonets charged, so that if the enemy should come upon them they would run against a picket fence of bayonets. When they form in this way, the other two ranks load and fire as fast as they can. Then the roar is terrific, and many a horse and his rider goes down before the terrible storm of bullets.

Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid, subject to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:—

"*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be observed as such.

"Article—: All officers or persons in the military or naval services of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violation of this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

"Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the Ninth and Tenth Sections of an Act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes." Approved July 17, 1862, and, which sections are in the words and figures following:—

"Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

"Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming the said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto."

No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the acts and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time, recommend all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 22 day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.—The surrender of Harper's Ferry continues to excite indignation and disgust. There is no doubt that it could have been held. Three officers are accused of this shame—Col. Miles, who was in command; Gen. White, who should have been in command, and Col. Ford, who commanded the Maryland Heights. Ford publishes a card saying he can prove that in evacuating the key to the position, he obeyed the orders of his superiors. If he can prove that, it will clear his skirts; if not, on him must fall the odium. Gen. White has not been heard from.

Miles is dead, but his death should not prevent a full exposition of his conduct. There are those who assert that the surrender was deliberate treachery, on his part. It is a well known fact that Miles was drunk at Bull Run, misbehaving badly, and he should have been at that time dismissed from the service; but, as was the case with Mason, and a hundred others, he was retained until his misdeeds brought serious calamity to our arms.

By this surrender, it can not be called a capture, the rebels took *fourteen thousand five hundred men, one hundred tons of ammunition, rations for fourteen thousand men for twenty days, fifty-seven guns, (some of them the best Parrott guns,) fourteen thousand stand of arms, and four batteries of field artillery.*

STILL RETREATING.—A train of cars crossed the Monocacy on Monday morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is sufficient federal force for all purposes. The rebels are in hasty retreat from Maryland. They left between 1,100 and 1,200 wounded between Sharpsburg and the river. They are being paroled. Twenty-six stand of colors were taken during the battle of the Antietam, and have been received at headquarters; seventeen more, known to have been captured, are in the hands of different regiments. Further reconnoissance of the other side of the river in front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of the Bull Run Mountain.

Proclamation by the President.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the states, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the insurrection:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED:

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of hapeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested or who are now or may hereafter, during the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the city of Washington, this the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty seventh.

By the President:

WM. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ELEVEN REBELLIONS.—Since the organization of the Federal government, eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army; to consolidate the thirteen states into one, and confer the supreme power on Washington. The second, in 1787, called Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. The third, in 1794, called the whiskey insurrection of Pennsylvania.—The fourth, in 1814, by the Hartford convention. The fifth, in 1820, on the question of the admission of Missouri in the Union. The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal government, in regard to the lands given to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1830 with the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, 1832. The ninth was in 1842, in Rhode Island, between Suffrage association and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities. The eleventh is the present attempt of secession.

☞ An old bachelor says he used to be terribly bitten by mosquitoes until he got married, when the bloodthirsty villains found out that his wife was much the tenderest, and he has not been troubled since. Talk of the selfishness of the old bachelors.

☞ An exchange comes to us with the notice that "Truth" is crowded out of this issue. This is almost as bad as the up country editor who said: "'For the evil effects of intoxicating drinks, see our inside."

☞ A German writer observes that in America there is such a scarcity of thieves, that they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

☞ The green turf is the poor man's carpet; and God weaves the colors.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON,

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10. 1861-tf

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metalic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens. W. S. BITTNER.

Jan. 2, 1862-tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMPHENE, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at

Jan. 3, '56-tf] KESSLER'S.

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store—A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing. Call and see. Nov. 25.-tf.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by G. W. KESSLER.

1-tf.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at KESSLER'S.

[1-tf.]

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer, Cancerous Formations, Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, Tetter Affections, Scald Head, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Disorders, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, Syphilitic Diseases and Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in the city No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.

Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmouthshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,

[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by Dr GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER; in Hollidaysburg by J. E. PATTON and JACOB SNYDER.

June 26, 1862-1y

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON

Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

☞ PRINTING OFFICE.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.—We cannot see why it is that the families of men who are wealthy or in comparative affluent circumstances, are dearer to husbands, than are the families of persons who are compelled to labor daily to procure their bread: or why husbands of the latter class should be so much more largely represented in the army than the former who have the most at stake with the rise or fall of the government. Yet from facts which exist we might be led to the conclusion that the poor man has no family ties which are not easily severed, no ambition to gratify except an indulgence in the carnage of the battle field. But far from this is the case. Their home endearments and family ties are just as warm and strong as those of the man of wealth. Aye, warmer and stronger. Else why would they leave their homes and their almost destitute families for the battle field to uphold the flag under which they have been less prosperous than the men of wealth. Their bravery and patriotism is worth more than wealth, more than power, and they must be repaid for their labor and sacrifices. The country owes them a debt which can never be liquidated. We have their familiies among us, and it is the very least that those who remain at home can do, to see that they do not suffer in the absence of husbands and brothers to fight the battles of the country. There are probably but few necessary cases now, but there will be numbers of them before winter comes. To be prepared to care for them, look after their necessities and discriminate between those who are really needy and those who are not, organization is absolutely necessary.—Hence the partial measures already adopted by aid and relief societies will prove insufficient. Let there be organization and system at once, and every precaution taken to secure the desired result. We know that the Legislature has made provision for the wants of soldiers' families, but considerable detail is involved in this process, and many families will suffer before they can obtain relief through this source. A plan must be adopted which will cover all emergencies.

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AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE.—We have received a sample of the above Coffee, and must say that it is most excellent. It comes nearer to Java in flavor than any other, whilst it is more nutritious and digestible than tea or coffee of any variety. One pound will go as far as two pounds of any other coffee, and the price is only about one half as much. Try it once, and we think you will try it often. To be had at the cheap Family Grocery of John H. Fritchey, corner of Caroline and Main street.

He will also have on hand a large lot of fresh Butter, on Saturday morning.

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Yours, respectfully,
JOHN POPE.

...ter which is published to be sure's ..., and believe it to be genuine.—...ght.

...'s genuine over the cork of every ...

...Sold by Druggists generally throughout ...

...Principal Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New ...

...Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona, and ...

...Country Dealers can order as above. ...

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Killed and Wounded of the 125th.

We have not time this (Friday) morning to give a detailed account of our visit to the battle-field of Antietam and the hospitals in that vicinity, but in this short sketch will confine our report to those matters which more particularly interest our readers.

From the fact that the wounded of the 125th regiment were scattered all over the country in the various hospitals, and but few of them knew exactly how many members of their companies were killed or wounded, it was hard to obtain correct information. One would tell us that such a person was wounded, another that he was killed, and another again that he was not injured. Those who were wounded were immediately carried off the field and consequently did not learn the fate of their comrades who fell afterwards, or who were taken to other hospitals.

The killed and wounded of the regiment, so far as we were able to ascertain from the most reliable persons, are as follows:

Adjutant R. M. Johnson, of Williamsburg, wounded in the hip, died on Friday following.

Co. A.—CAPT. BELL.

Killed.—A. Womer, Jas. Hunter, Austin Crissman.

Wounded.—Lieut. W. F. Martin, arm; Alfred Abbott, slightly, A. C. Edwards, knee—flesh wound; Henry Crocker, breast; Charles Huff, severely; John Isenberg, leg; Erastus Kinsel, leg and shoulder; George Orr, slightly; James Roseberg, slightly; F. Wolf, leg and face: George Vaughn, slightly; Robert Kerr, slightly: Daniel Shaw, thigh and wrist.

Co. B.—CAPT. HUYETT.

Wounded.—Jas. Geiser, slightly; David Donnelly, leg; George McGonigle, thigh; John Mock, thigh; Milton Powell, hand; B. F. Wolfkill, slightly; John A. Teats, spine of back; Andrew Simms, back.

Co. C.—CAPT. WALLACE.

Killed.—Geo. A. Simpson, —— Hood, David Kuhn, John McCoy, Uriah Hoffman.

Wounded.—B. Williams, D. Simpson, M. Cowen, David Henderson, slightly; Elias Zeke; Alfred McPherran, thigh—flesh wound: George Sprankle, foot, slightly; John R. Lefford, neck, slightly; Easton Robb, leg—flesh wound; M. B. Brenneman, Henry Hahn, N. Decker—wounded and missing; J. R. Knode, leg—flesh wound.

Co. D.—CAPT. HOSTETTER.

Killed.—J. A. Brown, John E. Davis, John A. Kelly,

Wounded and Since Dead.—Emanuel Burley, John Rose.

Wounded.—Capt. Hostetter, side, not fatally; 1st Lieut. A. Marshal, run over by a horse and slightly injured: 2d Lieut. Tries, arm and leg; slightly; Sergt. E. L. Russ, bowels, severely, but now on fair way of recovery; Levi Burley, leg; W. B. Blake, leg; F. Bowen, leg—since amputated; S. H. Williamson, hand; John Rollin, side, with shell, severely; Stephen Aiken, jaw; John Walton, shoulder; Joseph Robison, thigh; Lewis Minehart, stunned with shell; Pat Haney, hand.

Joseph S. McGlaughlin, reported killed, but up to Wednesday evening his grave had not been found.

Isaac Markley is missing but is supposed to be safe.

Corporal William Burley, reported killed, has since been heard from. Is at Keatysville, wounded.

Co. E.—CAPT. MCGRAW.

Killed.—Franklin Baker.

Wounded.—John Dunlap, hip; Adam Burge, foot; David Harklerholde, hip; Jesse Benton, arm: Wm. McGinnis, ear.

Co. F.—CAPT. SIMPSON.

Wounded.—Capt Wm. Simpson, Lieut. Wagner, Daniel Shorthill, Chas. Bryan.

Co. G.—CAPT. MCKEAGE.

Killed.—Corp. Jas. H. Gibboney.

Wounded.—Sergt. David E. McCahan, leg; Joseph Reed, shoulder; John Prunkhard, finger off; Jas. Morrow, arm; Albert Beamer arm—since amputated; Jas. Holler, hip; James D. Riddle, stomach; Thomas Charles, leg; Jos. G. Price, foot; Bascom H. Sharrar, leg; D. R. P. Johnson, shoulder; John Sanders, arm.

Co. K.—CAPT. GARDNER.

Wounded.—Fred. C. Ward, hip, since dead; William Beales, leg; Stephen Beales, arm; Abram Rhodes, left shoulder; George Jones, left thigh, flesh wound; M. A. McDermott, left ankle; Hiram McGuire, right thigh; John Commerford, right shoulder; Fred Hoeffler, hand; Pat. F. Kearney, right leg; Charles Dillon, right shoulder; Robert Smith, head; A. H. Bortman, hand; Simon Bender, right shoulder; Fred. Bierman; Simon McCleary, head.

Missing.—Wm. Myers.

We were unable to obtain any correct information in regard to company's H, and I, further than that Capt. Thomas, of Huntingdon, was wounded, and James G. Snyder, of Capt. Gregg's company, wounded in right leg.

Geo. R. Everson, of the 8th Regiment, R. C., was killed on last Sunday, at the battle of South Mountain by a bullet shot through the head.

James Maxwell, of this place, member of Baxter's Zouaves, of Philadelphia, was wounded in the hand.

All the wounded men above named are doing well, and will recover. They are being moved to Harrisburg and Frederick City, Md., as fast as the ambulances and the nature of their wounds will admit.—We would advise those who intend visiting their wounded friends, not to be in too great haste. They may not be to-day where the were yesterday, and they can have no assurance that they will find them until they are placed in a regular hospital in some of the cities. Besides this, it is impossible to obtain board in the neighborhood of the hospitals near the battle-ground, as all the houses are deserted by their owners.

Next week we shall endeavor to give a sketch of our observations on the battle-ground and at the hospitals, but we know that we shall fall far short of the reality. Words cannot portray the scenes we there witnessed.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, are notified to call and settle the same *on or before the 15th inst.*, as I am about changing my business, and desire to close all old standing accounts. Those neglecting this notice will have their bills placed in an officer's hands for collection.

Sept. 4th. JESSE SMITH.

☞ To be had at Fritchey's FAMILY GROCERY, corner of Main and Caroline streets:

A large lot of choice Sweet Potatoes at
At FRITCHEY'S.

A fine lot of Baking and Eating Apples
At FRITCHEY'S.

Potatoes always for sale
At FRITCHEY'S.

Oranges and Lemons always to be had
At FRITCHEY'S.

Sugars, Coffee, Teas and Syrups, fresh from the city,
At FRITCHEY'S.

Baker's best Family Flour, by the pound, sack or barrel.
At FRITCHEY'S.

Sugar cured Hams, the cheapest in town,
At FRITCHEY'S.

Sugar cured Beef
At FRITCHEY'S.

No. 1 Carbon Oil and Lamps.
At FRITCHEY'S.

Fresh Butter and Eggs always to be had
At FRITCHEY'S.

Altoona, Aug. 14, 1862.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
Bladder. Kidneys.
Gravel. Dropsy.
Organic Weakness.
And all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (*Free*) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. June 12.—4m.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at Williamsburg, by the Rev John Moore, Mr. ARTHUR M. JONES of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, to Miss MARY JANE KETNER, of Cove Forge, Blair county.

DIED:

In Allegheny township, Mrs. MARY REEP, aged 52 years, 7 months and 27 days.

Near Newry, on the 14th of Sept., 1862, JOHNSTON R. YON, aged 7 years, 1 month and 2 days.

On the same day, SAMUEL BLAIR YON, aged 4 years, 9 months and 9 days.

On the 21st of Sept., THOMAS BELL YON, aged 2 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The last three named were children of Mr. Henry Yon and Mrs. Mary A. Yon; and all fell victims to that terrible scourge, Diptheria.

On Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 21st, SALLIE COCHRAN, daughter of Benjamin F. and Maria E. Rose, aged 3 years, 7 months and 23 days.

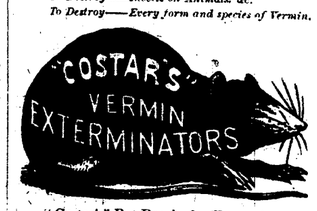
BARGAINS IN WALL PAPER.—In order to make room for a very large stock of Wall paper and Borders ordered for our spring sales, we have concluded to close out our present stock at greatly reduced prices. Those in want of anything in this line will save money by giving us a call.

Sept. 17 1862.—6t.] J. & J. LOWTHER.

$10 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid by the School Directors of the Borough of Altoona, to any person who will give information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person or persons who may hereafter injure or destroy any property belonging to the School Board, or may, in the absence of teachers and scholars, destroy or carry away any of the books or property belonging to the same.

WM. BOYDEN, *Pres't.*
E. A. BECK, *Sec'y.* [Sept. 11.-3t.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy——Mice, Moles, and ants.
To Destroy——Bed Bugs.
To Destroy——Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy——Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy——Insects on plants and Fowls.
To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.



"Costar's" Rat Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25c. 50c. AND $1,00 BOTTLES AND FLASKS, $3 AND $5 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c.

"THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premesis."
"They come out of their holes to die."

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by

All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above.
Or address orders direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to

HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway New York.

FARMERS! TAKE NOTICE! FARMERS wishing to improve their Stock of Cattle can now have the opportunity of doing so by obtaining the service of a THOROUGH BRED DURHAM BULL, "Captain Viley," and the purchase of a few *thorough bred Durham Heifers*, for sale at Allegheny Furnace, where may be seen (to satisfy doubters as to the advantage of *improved* stock) 80 head of Kentucky 2 and 3 years old Durham Bullocks that are larger and finer than any 3 and 4 years old of the common stock of this region.

Allegheny Furnace, Aug. 23, 1862.-3t*

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. Feb. 3d, 1862.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWIAG SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion.	Difficulty of Breathing,
Loss of Memory	Loss of Power.
Weak Nerves.	Trembling.
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness.
Dimness of Vision.	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin.	Eruptions of the Face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows IMPOTENCY, EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIRFUL DISEASES."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS
THE RECORDT OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.
And the melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uteras, Leucorrhœ or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTONS ABOVE.

No Family Should be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages,	At little Expense,
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience
And no Exposure.	

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra. Allaying Pain and Inflamation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous Diseases and worn-out Matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter at
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicines.

Certificates of Cures, from eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame.

Price $1,00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from any observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTONS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.
Cures Guaranteed. Advice Gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth St., above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, 104 South Tenth-St., below Chestnut,
Philadelphia, Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

do	do	Extract Buchu,
do	do	do Sarsaparilla,
do	do	Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by Druggists every-where. Take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

September 17th, 1862-1y.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Man and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

A. ROUSH, DRUGGIST,

takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES,
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicains Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS, DOOR MATS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C. WINDOW GLASS,

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.

when they want fashionable

Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD! STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most

FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Helen streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.

Altoona, May 22, 1862.

W. M. GORMLY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, WHALE, TANNERS' & CARBON OIL,

NO. 271, LIBERTY STREET,

(*Opposite Eagle Hotel,*)

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF HIS LATE partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers.

PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1862—3m

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lo of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay. Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & MCPIKE.

OUR LADY FRIENDS WOULD DO well to look in upon the choice and chaste assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS now displayed upon the well-filled shelves of MURPHY & MCPIKE,

Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH, President.

JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. [May 15-'62]

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & MCPIKE'S Store,

Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St. March 17, 1858. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

NEW SUMMER GOODS, of superior style and material, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Medal Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Merino Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,.....	$500,000
Paid up Capital,.....	250,000
Assets,.....	1,897,746

Incorporated 1836, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes insurance of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued on the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last Bonus January, 1861, being 45 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual rates. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for Life, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$300 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	600 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	900 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Rev. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jones Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Hoffman,
	Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmet—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO., LOCK HAVEN, PA.

PREMIUM NOTES IN FORCE..... 405,000.

Insures property on as reasonable terms as are consistent with security.

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Harvey,	O. D. Satterlee,
J. B. Hall,	Jacob Brown,
P. M. Price,	Allison White,
Simon Scott,	C. A. Mayer,
Alex. Sloan.	W. Fearon.

O. D. SATTERLEE, V. P. G. C. HARVEY, Pres't.
J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
July 3, '62-1y.] R. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)

Paper, Envelpe, and Printers' Card WAREHOUSE,

No. 513, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

Printers' Cards, BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS,

Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines!

HAVING ACCEPTED THE AGENCY for the sale of the above celebrated Machines, we are now prepared to furnish, on short notice, any of the various styles of machines manufactured by this Company, ranging in price from

$40 to $100.

Purchasers of these Machines have the advantage of chosing one making either the celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch, or the Lock Stitch, the only valuable Sewing Machine stitches in practical use. The superiority of these Machines over all others, for family sewing, is now fully established. The peculiarities of the different styles of Machines will be cheerfully explained to any one wishing to purchase.

Altoona, Aug. 7th-3m. J. & J. LOWTHER, Agents.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts

TELEGRAPH DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

CHRISTIAN.—Rev. A. B. Cross, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN SECESSION.—Rev. W. Lee Brestwood. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Rev. C. L. Hershfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

METHODIST.—Rev. A. H. Sampsons, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN.—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

HEBREW CATHOLIC.—Rev. John Tyson, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. ——————, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST.—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East	arrives	8,20 P.M.,	leaves	8,40 P.M.
"	West	"	7,50 A.M.,	"	8,10 A.M.
Fast "	East	"	12,55 A.M.,	"	1,00 A.M.
" "	West	"	8,05 P.M.,	"	8,20 P.M.
Mail "	East	"	7,30 A.M.,	"	7,45 A.M.
" "	West	"	6,45 P.M.,	"	7,00 P.M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

The BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M.—Altoona at 10.50 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M. Returning,—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15 A. M.
Western Way	7 30 "
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. & 6 30 P. M.
Western Through	7 20 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 20 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.20 A. M. & 6 45 P. M.
Western Through	7 30 A. M.
Eastern Through	7 50 "
Western Way	8.20 P. M.
Eastern Way	6 45 "

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. til 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

GREETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281. A. Y. M., meets on third Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9. R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the third story of Jaggard's Hall.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. *Associates*, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McSaman. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan. George Koon. James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley. David Asrandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lenker, Jacob Hesser, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judges of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Redamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Cravats, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford is the very man that can make
Dresses in the fashion, strong and cheap:
All that have ever tried him yet
Say that he really can be beat.

Remember the place. Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially those of diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable remedies discovered in Materia or Seminal Weakness, and other affections of the Special Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage, &c., desirable.

BENJAMIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2, South Ninth Street.
[June 23, 1862.-1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paints, all Colors, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, Dry and Ground in Oil. [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses, Shoulder Brace for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST in the WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH

AND

A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE & NEURALGIA!

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a *Treatise on Preserving Teeth?* Get DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another.—Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES are for sale in this place by G. W. KESSLER.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW

Furniture Polish

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 56 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cent. a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. ☞ SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS,

BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS

OF THE

Great Rebellion;

—OR—

THE HEROISM OF

Our SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, perlous suffering and hair-breadth escapes of our Soldiers and Sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the causes of the War, by John Lathrop Motley, L. L. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of any heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to Soldiers desiring to act as Agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY

OF

American Manufactures,

FROM 1608 TO 1860.

BY DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 VOLS. 8vo.
Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S

LEGAL ADVISER;

Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY;

OR,

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business Man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS!

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address

PIANO,
Care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents,
NEW YORK, P. O.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS,

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEENSWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE.

HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour, Cheese,
Bacon, Molasses,
Syrups, Herring,
Mackerel, Fish Oil,
Carbon Oil, Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES.

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE. HATS AND CAPS.

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins. Dried Peaches and Dried Apples. Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents. FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " " ¾ " 10 "
" " " ⅞ " 12½ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " " ⅞ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTEES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents. Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses 40 cts., Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPEARBRAKER.

Altoona, May 1, 1862. North Ward.

GROCERY AND PROVISION

STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE.
SUGAR, TEA,
SPICES, CRACKERS.
CHEESE, TUBS.
BRUSHES.
BUCKETS, BROOMS.
RAISINS, LEMONS.
ORANGES, PIGS.
DATES, COMBS.
SOAPS, KNIVES.
BUTTER, EGGS.
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

J. G. ADLUM.

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.

The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 24, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lustres, Delaines, Cloaks, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public fo the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Sapt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH,
SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED,
OATS, RYE, CORN,

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock.

April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

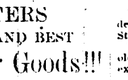
FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he



will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $20 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent.
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

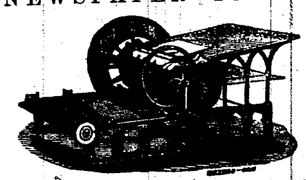
BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH

I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A. CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings of which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because Long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fill me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipes, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON. *Agent.*

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN

BELGIUM CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE. Apply to G. W. FISHER, Portrait Painter, Altoona, Pa. [June 19-3t.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is ch